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receptacles shall not exceed 20 gallons, nor shall it be less than 5 gallons. Said receptacle shall have metallic handles. The contents of said receptacle shall be emptied only by depositing it in vehicles authorized by the bureau of health for the transportation of garbage. The owner of each of the garbage receptacles shall cause the same to be kept clean, and no rain water shall be allowed to enter said garbage receptacle.

(NOTE.—The garbage collector is not required to remove garbage if the receptacles contain household waste, such as old bottles, waste paper, oyster shells, cardboard, cardboard boxes, tin cans, old rags, etc.)

SEC. 2. Every receptacle from which garbage is removed by a licensed collector shall be wholly and entirely emptied of its contents, and none of said contents shall be permitted to fall upon the ground. The covers of garbage receptacles shall be replaced upon said receptacles by said collector after the garbage has been removed.

Any person or persons violating any of the provisions of this article shall forfeit and pay, for each offense, a penalty of not less than \$5 nor more than \$25.

Common Towels—Prohibited in Public Places. (Ord. 2, Feb. 6, 1914.)

ART. 11. SECTION 1. No person, firm, or corporation having charge of any public lavatory, wash room, or public comfort station shall maintain in or about such lavatory, wash room, or public comfort station any towel or towels for use in common.

The term "public lavatory, wash room, or public comfort station" as used herein shall be construed to mean and include any such place when belonging to or provided in connection with a railroad station, school, hotel, theater, concert hall, dance hall, department store, café, restaurant, or a beer, wine, or liquor saloon.

The term "for use in common" as used herein shall be construed to mean for use or intended to be used by more than one person.

The term "department store" as used herein shall be construed to mean and include any place where goods, wares, or merchandise are offered for sale, when persons entering such place are given and allowed access to a lavatory or wash room maintained on or in connection with the store premises.

The term "corporation" as used herein shall be construed to mean and include a municipal corporation.

Any person or persons violating any of the provisions of this article shall, upon conviction thereof, forfeit and pay, for each offense, a penalty of not less than \$10 nor more than \$50.

Burial. (Ord. 2, Feb. 6, 1914.)

ART. 14. SECTION 1. No person shall retain or allow to be retained unburied the dead body of any human being for a longer time than four days after death of such person without a permit from the bureau of health, which permit shall specify the length of time during which such dead body may be retained unburied. In cases of death from contagious diseases, the body should not be retained unburied longer than 24 hours.

Any persons offending against any of the provisions of this article shall forfeit and pay a penalty of \$20.

Rummage Sales—Permit Required. (Ord. 2, Feb. 6, 1914.)

ART. 16. SECTION 1. That any person or persons desiring to conduct a rummage sale or sale where secondhand articles of clothing are disposed of shall, before selling or offering for sale any such articles of secondhand clothing, apply to the bureau of health for a permit to conduct said sale, and comply with the terms of this ordinance.

That the applicant for a permit to conduct a rummage sale shall state where the goods are to be sold and the character of articles intended to be disposed of, and shall,

before the same are sold or offered for sale, allow them to be fumigated in such a manner as the bureau of health shall direct.

That upon the applicant complying with the conditions herein, said bureau of health shall issue a permit to the said applicant to conduct said sale, stating therein the number of days the sale is to be authorized and the character of articles which may be disposed of.

Any person or persons violating any of the provisions of this article shall, upon conviction thereof, forfeit and pay a penalty of not less than \$10 nor more than \$50, in the discretion of the judge or other proper officer having jurisdiction to hear and determine causes arising under this ordinance.

Foodstuffs; Production, Care, and Sale—Drugs; Adulteration and Sale. (Ord. 3, Feb. 14, 1914.)

SECTION 1. No person shall distribute or sell, or manufacture for distribution or sale, or have in his possession with intent to distribute or sell, any article of food or drug which under any of the provisions of this ordinance shall be deemed to be adulterated or misbranded.

SEC. 2. The term "drug" as used in this ordinance, shall include all medicines and preparations recognized in the United States Pharmacopœia or National Formulary for internal or external use, and any substance or mixture of substances intended to be used internally or externally for the cure, mitigation, or prevention of disease of man or animal; the term "food," as used in this ordinance, shall include every article used for food or drink by man or animal, and every ingredient of such article, and all confectionery and condiments.

SEC. 3. For the purpose of this ordinance an article shall be deemed to be adulterated—

In the case of drugs:

First. If when a drug is sold under or by a name recognized in the United States Pharmacopœia or National Formulary, or is contained in a bottle, box, or other container, bearing a name recognized in the United States Pharmacopœia or National Formulary, it differs from the standard of strength, quality, or purity laid down in the United States Pharmacopœia or National Formulary, official at the time of investigation: *Provided*, That no drug sold under or by a name recognized in the United States Pharmacopœia or National Formulary, or contained in a bottle, box, or other container, bearing a name recognized in the United States Pharmacopœia or National Formulary, except any drug sold under or by the name of any preparation of opium, iodine, camphor, ginger, or peppermint, or contained in a bottle, box, or other container bearing the name of any such preparation, shall be deemed to be adulterated under this section if the standard of strength, quality, or purity be plainly and correctly stated upon the bottle, box, or other container thereof, although the standard may differ from that laid down in such United States Pharmacopœia or National Formulary.

Second. If its strength or purity fall below the professed standard or quality under which it is sold.

In the case of confectionery:

If it contains terra alba, barytes, talc, chrome yellow, or other mineral substance, or poisonous color or flavor, or other ingredient deleterious or detrimental to health, or any vinous, malt, or spirituous liquor or compound, or narcotic drug.

In the case of food:

First. If any substance has been mixed or packed with it so as to reduce or lower or injuriously affect its quality or strength.

Second. If any substance has been substituted wholly or in part for the article.

Third. If any valuable constituent of the article has been wholly or in part abstracted.